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From SATURDAY, JULY 29, to SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1758.

The IDLER. No. 17.

THE rainy weather which has continued the laſt month, is ſaid to have given great diſturbance to the inſpectors of barometers. The oraculous glaſſes have deceived their votaries; ſhower has ſucceeded ſhower, though they predicted ſunſhine and dry ſkies; and by fatal confidence in theſe fallacious promiſes, many coats have loſt their gloſs, and many curls been moiſtened to flaccidity.

This is one of the diſtreſſes to which mortals ſubject themſelves by the pride of ſpeculation. I had no part in this learned diſappointment, who am content to credit my ſenſes, and to believe that rain will fall when the air blackens, and that the weather will be dry when the ſun is bright. My caution indeed does not always preſerve me from a ſhower. To be wet may happen to the genuine *Idler*, but to be wet in oppoſition to Theory, can befall only the *Idler* that pretends to be buſy. Of thoſe that ſpin out life in triſles and die without a memorial, many flatter themſelves with high opinions of their own importance, and imagine that they are every day adding ſome improvement to human life. To be idle and to be poor have always been reproaches, and therefore every man endeavours, with his utmoſt care, to hide his poverty from others, and his *Idleneſs* from himſelf.

Among thoſe whom I never could perſuade to rank themſelves with *Idlers*, and who ſpeak with indignation of my morning ſleeps and nocturnal rambles; one paſſes the day in catching ſpiders that he may count their eyes with a microſcope; another erects his head and exhibits the duſt of a marigold ſeparated from the flower with dexterity worthy of Leeuwenhoek himſelf. Some turn the wheel of Electricity, ſome ſuſpend rings to a loadſtone, and find that what they did yeſterday they can do again to-day. Some regiſter the changes of the wind, and die fully convinced that the wind is changeable.

There are men yet more profound, who have heard that two colourleſs liquors may produce a colour by union, and that two cold bodies will grow hot if they are mingled: they mingle them, and produce the effect expected, ſay it is ſtrange, and mingle them again.

The *Idlers* that ſport only with inanimate nature may claim ſome indulgence; if they are uſeleſs they are ſtill innocent: but there are others, whom I know not how to mention without more emotion than my love of quiet willingly admits. Among the inferior Profeſſors of medical knowledge, is a race of wretches, whoſe lives are only varied by varieties of cruelty; whoſe favourite amuſement is to nail dogs to tables and open them alive; to try how long life may be continued in various degrees of mutilation, or with the exciſion or laceration of the vital parts; to examine whether burning irons are felt more acutely by the bone or tendon; and whether the more laſting agonies are produced by poiſon forced into the mouth or injected into the veins.

It is not without reluctance that I offend the ſenſibility of the tender mind with images like theſe. If ſuch cruelties were not practiſed it were to be deſired that they ſhould not be conceived, but ſince they are publiſhed every day with oſtentation, let me be allowed once to mention them ſince I mention them with abhorrence.

Mead has invidiouſly remarked of Woodward that he gathered ſhells and ſtones, and would paſs for a Philoſopher. With pretenſions much leſs reaſonable, the anatomical novice tears out the living bowels of an animal and ſtiles himſelf Phyſician, prepares himſelf by familiar cruelty for that profeſſion which he is to exerciſe upon the tender and the helpleſs, upon feeble bodies and broken minds, and by which he has opportunities to extend his arts of torture, and continue thoſe experiments upon infancy and age, which he has hitherto tried upon cats and dogs.

What is alleged in defence of theſe hateful practices, every one knows; but the truth is, that by knives, fire and poiſon knowledge is not always ſought, and is very ſeldom attained. The experiments that have been tried, are tried again; he that burned an animal with irons yeſterday, will be willing to amuſe himſelf with burning another to-morrow. I know not, that by living diſſections, any diſcovery has been made by which a ſingle malady is more eaſily cured: And, if the knowledge of Phyſiology has been ſomewhat encreaſed, he ſurely buys knowledge dear, who learns the uſe of the lacteals at the expence of his humanity. It is time that univerſal reſentment ſhould ariſe againſt theſe horrid operations which tend to harden the heart, extinguiſh thoſe ſenſations which give man confidence in man, and make the Phyſician more dreadful than the gout or ſtone.

Monday, JULY 24.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, July 23.

LETTERS arrived here Yeſterday from Berlin, and from Upper Saxony, which bring accounts of a battle between the King of Pruſſia and the Auſtrians near Pardubitz in Bohemia, on the twelfth inſtant in which his Pruſſian Majeſty had been victorious. As theſe advices do not come directly from the Pruſſian army, we are impatiently waiting for a confirmation of them.

The laſt accounts from his Pruſſian Majeſty's army are dated from Leitomiſchel in Bohemia, of the 7th inſtant, by which it appears, That an attack had been made upon the Pruſſian convoy near Domſtal, at a very bad paſs in the mountains of Moravia; that the head of the convoy had arrived ſafe in his camp; that the center had been put in confuſion; that the rear had retired to Troppau; and that the Pruſſians had loſt between 7 and 800 men, killed, wounded and priſoners; that the want of ammunition had obliged the King of Pruſſia to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz, which he had effected with the loſs of three mortars and one piece of cannon; and that he had marched into Bohemia, with his whole army, without the loſs of a man; that he had taken the Auſtrian magazine at Leitomiſchel, and was marching to take that of Koningingratz, which was very conſiderable, and would enable him to purſue his operations with advantage. The Auſtrians had made two forced marches to gain Pardubitz before the Pruſſians; and our laſt letters from that army were of the 10th inſtant, which renders the probability of an action on the 12th much greater.

The Ruſſians, who had made a motion towards Frankfort upon the Oder, are retired towards Poland; ſo that at preſent the apprehenſions of an invaſion into Brandenburg ſeem to be ſuſpended; and Prince Henry of Pruſſia has taken his meaſures ſo as to be able to march to the relief of that part of the Pruſſian dominions in caſe of neceſſity.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick was ſtill in his camp of Bedburdyck on the 23d inſtant, and was maſter of all the bridges upon the river Erfft. The French were at their old camp of Frauweiler, where it was uncertain whether they could maintain themſelves for want of ſubſiſtence.

Conſtantinople, June 15. There is little news ſtirring here. The Grand Seignor has lately prohibited the ſmoaking of tobacco in the ſtreets, and diminiſhed the number of his attendants in the Seraglio. [*Turkiſh Gazette*]

Grand Glogau, July 8. We have been ſadly harraſſed for this fortnight paſt by the Ruſſian irregular troops. They have not only raiſed contributions here, but even pillaged ſeveral villages, and after having burnt two magazines on the Oder, they advanced up within a quarter of a league of this fortreſs, and ſeized on upwards of 60 horſes belonging to ſome peaſants who were coming hither; upon which our garriſon was immediately reinforced with three battalions and 350 huſſars, and a detachment was ſent out after the enemy, which has already had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with ſome of their parties.

Great part of General Count Dohna's army has actually entered Poland, and General Driesen is daily expected there, who has already paſſed by the city of Lauban with 18,000 men, detached from Prince Henry of Pruſſia's army to act againſt the Ruſſians.

The Ruſſian army, which does not exceed 45,000 men in all, is moſt part of it aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Poſnania.

Stockholm, July 14. His Majeſty has ſent orders to Count Hamilton, who commands our army in Pomerania, to begin his operations without delay, and to puſh them with all poſſible vigour.

Vienna, July 12. M. Daun finding, by the rapid march of the Pruſſians, that they are endeavouring to ſeize on our magazines in Bohemia, is haſtening after them, and has made one march of ten leagues. He found the road ſo broken up at Zwittau, that he was obliged to go round by Politzka. The detachment under Gen. Plonquet is alſo in purſuit of the enemy.

Franckfort upon the Oder, July 14. Purſuant to the King of Pruſſia's orders all the French Officers who were priſoners here have been ſent to Burgh, a ſmall town near Magdebourg.

Nuremberg, July 16. According to the laſt advices, the Army of the Empire continues very quiet in the ſame quarters at Saatz in Bohemia. The different corps of Auſtrian troops under General Serbelloni and General Eſterhaſy are conſtantly in readineſs to rejoin the above army, in caſe the circumſtances of affairs ſhould make it neceſſary; but it is pretended that General Haddick is actually upon the march, in in order to make ſome attempt, from which great ſucceſs is expected.

Mentz, July 16. We have received advice that the vanguard of the Prince de Soubiſe's army having advanced as far as the village of Otterſheim, had been attacked and repulſed with conſiderable loſs, by a large detachment of Heſſian troops which are encamped in the neighbourhood of Marbourg.

Lipſtadt, July 21. According to our advices from Heſſe, the troops which compoſe the vanguard of the Prince de Soubiſe's army, having advanced as far as Marbourg, Prince Iſembourg, who commands the Heſſians, thought it would not be proper for him to ſtay any longer in the neighbourhood of that place; ſo that after leaving a pretty good garriſon there, he marched with the reſt of the troops to Caſſel, where he is to be joined by ſeveral reinforcements, both from the Electorate of Hanover, and from the army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

Paris, July 17. The 14th inſtant ſeveral new Edicts of the King were laid before the Parliament, in order to be regiſtered. After they were read over to the aſſembly, the examen of them was referred to a Committee, who are to make a report to the Parliament of the advantages or inconveniencies which thoſe edicts may be productive of. One of them is for making all perſons that hold employments, and the Corporations of arts and trades, advance a certain ſum, in conſideration of which they ſhall be exempted from a poll-tax during fifteen years. Another of theſe edicts impoſes a tax on noblemen, gentlemen, and other perſons, in proportion to the number of footmen they retain in their ſervice. By a third, the King orders all plate to be marked a-new at the Aſſay-offices.

Genoa, July 1. They write from Cadiz, that the King's ſquadron was thoroughly equipped, that the marines were embarked, and that it only waited for ſailing orders from Court.

A Daniſh veſſel arrived here from Liſbon, brings advice, that ſhe met 15 Engliſh men of war in the Straits of Gibraltar.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, June 16. You formerly heard that the Aſſembly had paſſed a Law granting 100,000l. to his Majeſty's uſe, for raiſing, clothing, and paying 2700 men, to act in conjunction with the King's regular troops to the weſtward under Brigadier General Forbes. The men have been ſince raiſed with aſtoniſhing expedition; a great ſpirit was ſhewn in the people to defend their country. The new levies are marched to Carliſle, the place of rendezvous. Colonel Bouquette, with a battalion of the Royal Americans, is marched towards Rays-town. Col. Armſtrong with his old battalion of Penſilvanians, and the Virginian forces, are alſo in motion. We have now here 1300 Highlanders, commanded by Col. Montgomery, who will move weſtward in a few days. In the whole, including about 1000 Cherokees now in Virginia, the troops againſt Fort Du Queſne will be between 6 and 7000 men. Every kind of aſſiſtance has been given to the ſervice here, that the circumſtances of the province would permit. What will be the ſucceſs of this expedition, time muſt determine; but we know of nothing diſcouraging, unleſs, it be the great appearance of baggage that is likely to be taken with them. Admiral Boſcawen and General Amhurſt are now before Cape Breton, and from the circumſtances of the enemy it is expected every day we ſhall hear of the ſurrender of Louiſbourg. Gen. Abercrombie, who commands above 20,000 men, is not yet marched againſt Ticonderoga.

LONDON.

A Relation of the King of Pruſſia's Proceedings from his entering Moravia, to the raiſing the ſiege of Olmutz. Publiſhed at Berlin by Authority.

After the taking of Schweidnitz, the King's army was withdrawn from Landſhut, and continued in the neighbourhood of Franckenſtein. Lieutenant-General Zeithen covered the frontier of Landſhut at Braunau, and General Fouqué cloſed the line in the county of Glatz. Whilſt the enemy were deceived by theſe diſpoſitions, the King's army marched to Neiſs, and from thence to Troppau in three days. Marſhal Keith took the road to Jagerndorff. On the 3d of May, theſe two columns entered the plain of Olmutz, one by Sternberg, and the other by Gibau. General Fouqué ſet out from the county of Glatz, as ſoon as he perceived, by the enemy's motions, that they alſo were preparing to march into Moravia. This General went to Neiſs, and took under his convoy the artillery and warlike ſtores that were requiſite for beſieging Olmutz. On the 12th he arrived at Gibau, without any moleſtation from the enemy. Our army of obſervation immediately paſſed the Moraw at Littau, where ſome Auſtrians were made priſoners. On the 12th the King advanced towards Oliſchau, and drove away a body of the enemy's cavalry poſted there, who retired beyond Proſtnitz. Near that town the Prince of Wurtemburg fixed his camp, conſiſting of four regiments of dragoons, one of huſſars, and ſome battalions of fuſileers. On the 27th of May the trenches were opened before Olmutz, on the ſide of Tobitſchau; and the other ſide of the river, towards Dolein, was inveſted by a regiment of dragoons, two battalions, and five hundred huſſars. The King drove the Auſtrian and Saxon cavalry, under General Ville, beyond Wiſchaw, and our army took poſſeſſion of all the poſts proper for covering the body of troops that were to be employed in the ſiege. The Margrave Charles occupied the poſt of Neuſtadt, the Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau that of Littau, and the King took poſt on the eminences between Proſtnitz and Olitſchau.

On the 10th of June General Putkammer arrived with a convoy from Sileſia, without meeting with any moleſtation on his march: but as this convoy was not ſufficient to finiſh the ſiege, meaſures were taken to bring up another. Mean while the vanguard of the enemy arrived in Moravia; General Ha..h, who commanded it, pitched his camp on the riſing grounds of Alder-Heiligen, oppoſite to Littau. Marſhal Daun arrived with his army at Gewicz, and almoſt at the ſame time a body of five or ſix thouſand of the enemy advanced to Proſnitz; which obliged Marſhal Keith to place Bareuth's dragoons near Wiſternitz, and the independent companies at Biſtrovan and Holian. The enemy's deſign was to throw ſuccours into the town: and in the night of the 8th of June, they attacked a battalion of volunteers, whom they forced to retire. Bareuth's regiment, having been upon horſeback the whole night, thought that they might return into the camp without waiting for the coming back of their patrolls; but ſcarce had the dragoons entered their tents, when the enemy forced their main-guard, penetrated into the camp, and ſent the reinforcement into Olmutz: even Bareuth's whole regiment would have been ruined had not the battalion of Nimchewſky ſeaſonably come to their aſſiſtance. This ſucceſs of the Auſtrians made them fond of nocturnal expeditions: thrice they attacked the regiment of Zeithen at Koteletz, which always repulſed them with loſs. The independent battalions of Le Noble and Kapin were not ſo ſucceſsful. They belonged to the corps under the Margrave Charles, and were poſted at Sternberg. They were to march to Bahn, to cover the convoy which arrived on the 10th, and were ſo very roughly handled by the Pandours, that they loſt three ſmall pieces of cannon and near 400 men. Meanwhile, conſidering the ſuccours that had been thrown into the town, and the enemy's poſition at Prerau, it was abſolutely neceſſary to ſtraiten Olmutz ſtill more on the other ſide of the Morave. The corps under the Margrave Charles marched thither, and took poſt in ſuch manner that its right kept poſſeſſion of Commotau and the bridge there on the Morave, and the left reached to the bridge of Hollitz.

On the Marſhal Daun with his army came down from the hills, and encamped at Predlitz between Wiſchau and Proſtnitz. A few days after, this General received advice that we were bringing a large convoy from Sileſia. The body of forces which eſcorted this convoy conſiſted of eight battalions, and near 4000 recovered men, who were regimented for the ſake of order in the march. The whole ſet out for Troppau on the 25th. Marſhal Daun thought it his duty to avail himſelf of this opportunity to compel the Pruſſians, without the hazard of a battle, to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz. For this end, he detached General Jahnus, who was at Muglitz, towards Balarn, and ordered a detachment to march from Prerau to Stadt-Liebe, that the convoy might be attacked on two ſides; and in order to deceive us, he drew near to our army, placing his right towards Kojetein and his left at a little hill very near to Predlitz. However, this motion deceived nobody; and the ſafety of the convoy being our principal object, the King ſent out General Zeithen with three battalions, two regiments of horſe, and 900 huſſars to meet it. The convoy was attacked on the 28th before General Zeithen came up; but the enemy were repulſed and routed, and loſt three pieces of cannon and ſome hundred men. Marſhal Daun having ſent a conſiderable reinforcement to the troops he had before detached, the convoy was again attacked on the 29th, between Bautſch and Domſtadt. Four hundred waggons, four battalions, and about 1000 troopers had ſcarce opened the march, and paſſed the defiles of Domſtadt, when the enemy fell upon the convoy with their whole force, both on the ſide of Barhn, and on that of Domſtadt. The head of the convoy was cut off from the reſt, and tho' General Zeithen did on this occaſion all that could be expected from a good officer, he was

obliged to abandon his waggons and retire to Troppau. The head of the convoy arrived at the army on the 29th in the evening. The enemy took near 600 priſoners, among whom is General Putkammer. This unhappy event obliged us to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz. Had the whole convoy arrived ſafe, the place could not have held out above a fortnight, notwithſtanding the gallant defence of General Marſhal the Governor.

On the 1ſt of July the King, with his whole army, took the road to Bohemia. Marſhal Keith has brought away all his artillery, excepting four mortars, and one twenty-four pounder, the carriage of which was broke. This General marches by Littau to Muglitz and Tribau, the King marches by Konitz. The vanguard, under the command of the Prince Anhalt-Deſſau, has ſeized at Leutomiſſel an Auſtrian magazine of meal and forage. The Generals Buccow and Laudon attended our army in its march, but without approaching too near to it."

Letters from Vienna of the 8th inſt. adviſe, that the city of Olmutz is almoſt entirely demoliſhed by the bombardment and the cannonading which it has ſuſtained during the ſiege, and that it will coſt an immenſe ſum to put it in the ſame condition it was in before it was attacked. This enterprize, continued ſo long, and abandoned ſo ſuddenly, and which was juſt upon the point of being accompliſhed, occaſions aſtoniſhment in ſome, and in others admiration, at the K. of Pruſſia's wiſe foreſight, who might poſſibly be attacked at the ſame time by a ſally from the garriſon, flanked by the Generals Buccow and St. Ignon, taken in front by the army of Count Daun, and in the rear by the Generals Jahnus, Laudon, Ziſkowitz, and Col. Lannius. The retreat too of this Monarch is looked upon as a maſter-piece of military art, having ſuſtained little or no loſs, tho' he had in front and rear no leſs than four bodies of the enemy.

They write from Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters, not far from Nuys, that on the 19th inſt. there was a very ſharp rencounter, between a great body of the French and part of the Allied forces, under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick; in which the troops on both ſides behaved as well as it was poſſible; but in the iſſue, the French had the worſt, loſing ſix pieces of cannon, four ſtandards, and a great many Officers taken priſoners. This did not happen without conſiderable loſs on the part of the Allies, and General Waggenheim, to the great regret of the whole army, is ſaid to be mortally wounded.

His Majeſty in Council, on Friday laſt, was pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the third of Auguſt next, ſhould be further prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-eighth day of September following. [*Gazette.*

The Parliament of Ireland, which ſtood prorogued to the 18th inſtant, is further prorogued to the 29th of Auguſt.

The bounties and rewards for men for the navy are ordered to be continued to be paid to ſuch as ſhall enter by the 30th of September next.

Yeſterday morning arrived in the river from the Downs the Weſt India fleet, conſiſting of eighty-two ſail.

On Saturday evening were brought to the Poſt office upwards of 500 letters ſent from Boſton in a merchant ſhip arrived at Shields, but as they are of ſo old a date as the 2d of May bring no particular news.

The Nancy, M'Taggart, and Tryal, Smith, from Jamaica, are arrived at Briſtol, after a paſſage of nine weeks, and have brought in with them a Dutch ſhip of 400 tons, laden with ſugar, &c. at St. Domingo.

A Dutch ſhip, with warlike ſtores, is taken in the North Seas by the Boſcawen privateer, and ſent into Scotland.

A ſchooner with 89 bales of linen, flour, &c. for Louiſburgh, is ſent into Briſtol by the Drake privateer of that port.

The Atalanta, from Curacoa to Amſterdam, with ſugar, coffee, indigo, hides, and cocoa, is taken by the Veteran privateer, Capt. Talbot, and brought into the Downs.

The Grant, Wilkie, and three other ſhips from Campvere to the Firth of Forth, were taken by a ſmall privateer; the Grant was ranſomed for 600 guineas.

The Seahorſe, Parr, from Dartmouth to Newfoundland, was taken the 28th of April by a French Letter of marque and burnt.

Two ſmall privateers have of late appeared on the coaſt of Whitby; one of which, being a cutter that mounts ſix carriage guns, took a brigantine, a little to the ſouthward of the above port, after a ſmart engagement.

The George and Joſeph, Oſtle, from Peterſburgh to Newcaſtle, is taken and carried into Norway by the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer.

The Katherine and Mouroſe of Inverneſs, for Riga, the Lothian of Leith, for Copenhagen, the Margaret of Dundee, for Gottenburgh, the Jennet of Lancaſter, for Riga, the the Jane and Elizabeth of North Britain, for Riga, and the Succeſs of Lynn, for Peterſbourg, are all taken by the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer.

The ſhips arrived from Rotterdam, have brought the tea which the Lords of the Treaſury gave leave to be imported from thence into this kingdom.

Thurſday laſt his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury arrived at his palace at Lambeth, from his primary viſitation of his dioceſe.

The Mayor and Corporation of Briſtol have ſent a donation of 200 guineas to the Marine Society.

The workmen are pulling down the houſes near Charing Croſs, in order to widen the ſtreet, purſuant to Act of Parliament.

In conſequence of the formal reſignation of the ground on the Surry ſide, to Mr. Tunſtall, who has undertaken to build a bridge from Kew-green to Brentford, purſuant to act of Parliament, the workmen laid the firſt ſtone on Friday on that ſide the Thames, on which occaſion there was an elegant entertainment at the Roſe and Crown on Kew green.

Tueſday Mr. Rogers's horſe, Jack of Newbery, won the King's plate at the races on Barham Downs, beating the Duke of Kingſton's horſe, Minor.

Friday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, an arch, belonging to a houſe in the new buildings near Marybone baſon, as the workmen were ſtriking it, ſuddenly fell in, by which accident two men were killed, and three more ſo hurt, that their lives are deſpaired of; they were carried directly to the Middleſex hoſpital.

Friday a boat overſet going through London-bridge, by which accident a young woman was drowned; the other paſſengers were ſaved by boats putting off to their aſſiſtance.

Laſt Saturday a melancholy accident happened in Old Street-Road, viz. two ſons of Mr. Cecil, a Scarlet Dyer in Chiſwell ſtreet going along the ſame road in a chair, the horſe took fright and ran away with them, on which one of them jumped out and broke his leg; and the other ſitting in the chair, the creature dragged it againſt ſeveral poſts, rails, &c. by which accident he was bruiſed in a miſerable manner.

On Friday laſt William Nott, for ſheep-ſtealing, Thomas Edwards, for houſebreaking, and Joſeph Hitchcock and Walter Allen, for burning a barn belonging to Samuel Ruggles, Eſq; were executed at Chelmsford in Eſſex. Nott was 75 years old, and confeſſed that he had been a ſheep-ſtealer ever ſince he was 17, and that he drew his own ſon and one Hunt into the ſame wicked courſe of life; he was a ſtout hearty man, and behaved with great reſolution at the gallows. Edwards was 25 years old, confeſſed his crime, and died very penitent. Hitchcock was 39 years old, and Allen [illegible] both bred Woolcombers; they died very penitent and compoſed, but denied to the laſt the crime for which they ſuffered.

On Saturday evening the aſſizes of the Crown ſide ended at Croydon, for the county of Surry, where only one perſon was capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death, viz. Thomas Cripps, for breaking open the houſe of William Brown the elder, of Cobham, Farmer, and ſtealing a pair of breeches, a pinchbeck metal watch, a three-pound twelve-ſhilling piece, a guinea, a half guinea, ſome ſilver and halfpence, the property of William Brown the younger.

Richard Haydon was ordered to be tranſported for 14 years, for robbing the grounds of John Hiſcox, of Carſhalton, Whitſter. His brother Joſeph Haydon was acquitted.

Moſes Mordecai, a Jew, for ſtealing nine pounds in money, in the ſhop of Francis Adams; Mary Debuck, for picking the pocket of Eli Laſkno, a Turk; and Mary Jackſon, for ſtealing 1l. 14s. 6d. in money, &c. in the dwelling-houſe of William Purchaſe of Lambeth, are to be tranſported for ſeven years.

Mary Lewers, for a petty larceny, to be whipt publickly on Saturday next in the Borough of Southwark; and Michael Thornton for ſtealing ſome pewter-diſhes and plates, from Mr. Wilſon, of Croydon, to be whipt privately, and ſent on board a man of war to ſerve his Majeſty.

Rob. Nixon, Hugh Pugh, Mat. Weſt, Will. Silver, Will. Beſt, and Will. Wood, who were condemned at the laſt Lent aſſizes, but afterwards reprieved, were ſentenced to be tranſported for 14 years to ſome of his Majeſty's plantations or colonies in America.

Tueſday, August 2.

LONDON.

BY a perſon of diſtinction, who lately arrived from the King of Pruſſia's camp, we receive the agreeable news that his Majeſty was in extreme good health, and had not been ill for a ſingle day.

A Swediſh ſhip, called the Adventure, laden at Barcelona, bound for Ferrol, was taken by a Saliee cruizer, who quitted her at ſeeing the Liverpool privateer come in ſight, who took poſſeſſion of the ſaid Swede and carried her into Gibraltar.

The Mary, Craig, from Campvere to Leith; the Mary, M'Intoſh, from ditto, to Inverneſs; and the Mary, Hay, from ditto, for Eymouth, are taken and ſent into Dunkirk.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton in Jamaica, dated May 20.

"We are informed there is a letter in town from the Agent of this iſland, to one of the late Members of the Council, to acquaint him, that all the Gentlemen who were ſuſpended two years ago, by his moſt gracious Majeſty's command, are reſtored.

"By late letters from Carolina, we have certain advice, that the ſloop Charming Polly, a flag of truce, from this iſland to Port au Prince, under the direction of Mr. John Mackintoſh, who was ſeized by two privateers in the Bite of Leogan in January laſt, and carried into Carolina, has been diſcharged in the Court of Admiralty there, and has recovered 1000l. damages from the owners of the privateers, for the coſts and expences of her detention, &c.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, dated July 29.

"The Providence, Parker, from Petersburg for Bristol, and five other ships of some force, fell in with the Marshal Belleisle privateer and engaged her a long time, in which the French Captain and 60 men were killed, and the ship, in a very shattered condition, is put into Norway to refit, where the Providence is likewise put in, very much hurt in her rigging, &c.

"The Gabetha Elizabeth, Hartop, from Bremen, is arrived here. She was boarded by six small English privateers near Dover, who took out of her 17 bales of linen, valued at 1000l."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated July 28.

"On Wednesday the 26th instant, about 12 o'clock at night, the Pownall, Thomas, from Antigua, was obliged to cut her cable, but before she could cast was catched on the banks, lost her rudder, and overset; and it is doubted whether she will be got off.

"The Liverpool man of war was down in Formby Channel; and, in the squall, was obliged to cut her cables, and is put on shore to the northward of Crosby Point, with the loss of her main, mizen-mast, fore-top, and rudder. She is pretty upright; but it is doubtful likewise, whether she will be got off."

At the Assizes at Hereford, which ended on Wednesday, Thomas Reed, for stealing 8l. out of a Gentleman's house he had lived with, received sentence of death; but was afterwards reprieved.

Last Sunday evening the two workmen who were unfortunately killed a few days ago in Wigmore-Row, Mary-le-bone, by the falling in of an arch in the said buildings, were decently interred in Mary-le-bone church-yard, the Coroner's Inquest having found it Accidental Death. Another of the men is since dead in the hospital, occasioned by the bruises he received when this misfortune happened.

Yesterday died Ralph Lopez, of the wound he received from James Morgan, who was taken up on Monday, and committed to Newgate.

Wednesday, August 2.

From the London Gazette.

Rome, July 8.

ON the 6th instant Cardinal Rezzonico, a Venetian, and Bishop of Padua, was elected Pope. He immediately took the name of Clement the XIIIth, having been made a Cardinal by Pope Corsini, Clement the XIIth.

Venice, July 14. Cardinal Rezzonico, a noble Venetian, and Bishop of Padua, being elected Pope, the Senate set apart three days for solemn acts of devotion upon that occasion. On Monday last they created the Pope's brother and nephew Cavaliers of the *Stola d'Oro*, and made that honour hereditary in the family of the nephew. They also nominated the brother of the Pope, Procurator of St. Mark's, to which dignity he will be elected in the first Great Council to be held on Tuesday next for that purpose: On which occasion there will be publick balls and masking in Cavalier Rezzonico's palace for three days, according to custom. The Senate appointed eight of the principal Nobles, Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Pope, namely, Marco Foscarini, Alvise Mocenigo, Alessandro Zen, Cavaliers of the *Stola d'Oro* and Procurators of St. Mark's, Procurator Angiolo Contarini, Andrea Tron, Piero Coarer, Antonio Diedo, Cavaliers of the *Stola d'Oro*, and Sig. Paolo Renier. On Tuesday Te Deum was sung in St. Mark's church, and that day and the next in all the parish churches in Venice. On Wednesday there were solemn processions of the Doge and Senate, of all the religious orders, of all the Secular Clergy, and of the several confraternities, or companies. The spiritual festivals being ended, last night there were fireworks, bonfires and illuminations in St. Mark's Place, with firing of cannon, and such like publick demonstrations of joy, which are to continue for three nights; and the third night St. Mark's Place is to be magnificently illuminated with some thousands of large wax tapers. At the palace of the family of Rezzonico there was last night an assembly of the Venetian Nobility, and two concerts of musick: The palace was finely illuminated within and without with wax tapers; an edifice was erected before it upon the great canal for a band of musick, and was illuminated also within and without with large wax tapers; and on each side of it were bonfires upon the Canal. These festivals are to continue for three nights; all the foreign Ministers are invited, and the foreign Nobility and Gentry are admitted to them.

Florence, July 15. Two French prizes, from the Levant to Marseilles, have been sent into Leghorne by the Eagle privateer. [*Thus far the Gazette.*]

Advices received by a Mail from Holland, *and two from* Flanders.

Prague, July 16. All that is known here of the retreat of the Prussians is, that they destroy by fire the villages and hamlets through which they pass; that one of their columns had left Konigsgratz; and that Marshal Daun was arrived at the same place; that the army with its detachments did not cease to pursue and harrass the other in its march, and that our Generals were resolved to follow them into Silesia; where they judged the enemy designed to retire.

Francfort, July 20. Prince Henry of Prussia, having been considerably reinforced, after sending detachments to Upper Lusatia, has broke up his camp, and is marching to Bohemia, to hinder the Austrians from joining the army of the Empire.

Dresden, July 18. An Austrian hussar belonging to Gen. Haddick's corps has deserted to us, and given us a packet, which he was entrusted with by that General to General Serbelloni, by means of which we have discovered a scheme laid by the enemy to seize on this city, and burn the Prussian magazines. The Count de Schmettau, our Governor, has sent the pacquet to Prince Henry of Prussia.

Since this discovery, our Governor has added some artillery to our ramparts, and placed two large pieces of cannon with a piquet of 50 grenadiers very near the royal palace and the Roman Catholic church. The Court appearing greatly displeased with this proceeding, and making complaints on the subject, were answered, That it was thought necessary to use such precaution, because the Governor had assurance from good hands that this city contained a great number of secret partisans to the Austrians.

They write from Moravia, that the King of Prussia has fallen on a corps of 15,000 of the enemy that followed him in his retreat, and had given them an entire defeat.

Hague, July 26. They still talk of a victory having been gained the 12th instant by the Prussians; but letters from Prague and Vienna say quite the contrary.

Utrecht, July 26. The rumour of a battle to the advantage of the King of Prussia still gains credit in Germany; but without any particulars, on which we can found any certainty.

From the Lower Rhine, July 25. There is very little alteration in the situation of the two armies. That of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick came nearer the Erft the 19th, extending its left towards the village of Cappel, and its right towards Zwicken. In the night of the 15th the garrison of Gueldres surprized a post of Hanoverian horse at Stralen, and carried off 12 men and 16 horses; and the garrison of Wesel has likewise seized a considerable magazine at Dorsten, belonging to the Hanoverians.

Paris, July 21. We have received advice by a ship arrived from the Isle of Bourbon, that on the 3d of February last M. d'Ache sailed from thence with eleven men of war and two frigates, in order to execute an expedition in the East Indies, which will probably succeed much better than that of the English against Louisbourg.

There is advice that the Palmier man of war, and two frigates, with 12 ships laden with provisions, arrived at Cape Francois the 11th of May.

An advice boat arrived at Brest in 15 days from Louisburgh, brings word, that the English had landed 18,000 men at Cape Breton, which place they besieged with great vigour, both by land and sea.

The Formidable ship of war, of 86 guns, Capt. Blenac, which sailed from Brest for Louisbourg on the 11th of May, returned to Brest on the 28th of June, after incurring much danger. Immediately on her departure, she was becalmed for three whole days. A fresh gale springing up afterwards, she continued her course, and discovered three English men of war, who chased her above an hundred leagues: but as she is the best sailer in our fleet, she escaped them. On the great bank of Newfoundland she came up with a small vessel of the enemy, of six guns, laden with marble and cloth, which she burnt, after taking out the crew, consisting of 13 men, and one woman. On the 27th of May, as she was steering for the harbour of Louisbourg, she discovered three large English ships bearing down upon her, with all their sails bent: soon after appeared five others; and afterwards four more. The Captain thought it would be imprudent to hold on his course. He tacked, and stood from the enemy, and called a Council of War; in which it was resolved to return to France. In this voyage the Formidable lost 20 seamen, and six soldiers: but an hundred soldiers are ill of putrid fevers: they have been set on shore on the Isle of Treberon, where an hospital has been erected for them.

Amsterdam, July 28. They write from Constantinople of the 15th of June, that the Plague still made great havock in that city; and that it also raged to such a degree at Smyrna, that most of the houses and shops were shut up.

America.

Boston, June 15. By an Express that came in on Sunday from Albany, we learn, that an Ensign in Capt. Jacob's company had been out on a scout with 24 men, and within about six miles of Ticonderago were attacked by a number of French and Indians, and were obliged to retreat to Fort Edward, where the officer and 12 of his men got safe in, the others were missing when the express came away.

Kingston in Jamaica, May 25. Yesterday arrived at Port-Royal the privateer ship Britannia, Capt. M'Pherson, belonging to Philadelphia, mounting 16 six and 4 two pounders, and 100 men, who on Friday the 19th inst. fell in with a French frigate of 22 six and nine pounders, off the South End of Hispaniola, and after a bloody engagement for near three hours, in which the privateer had 12 men killed, 27 dangerously wounded (among whom is the Captain, who has lost his right arm) and all her masts carried away. Capt. M'Pherson finding his people were unable to work the ship as she was become a perfect wreck, ordered the colours to be struck, upon which the French Captain called a Council of War of his officers, and after taking out the privateers guns, stores and ammunition, and even the medicine chest and instruments from the Surgeon; returned the Captain and people the vessel to bring them down to this island.

"In the paſſage ſeveral of the wounded men died by their limbs mortifying for want of proper inſtruments to cut them off, the Surgeon having nothing left for that purpoſe but an old ſaw and a razor; and the Captain himſelf muſt have ſuffered the ſame fate, had they not fortunately met with an Engliſh man of war, who ſupplied them with proper neceſſaries.

"Capt. M'Pherſon had taken the day before, a large Dutch ſhip bound for Cape Francois, which the frigate retook before ſhe attacked the privateer.

"P. S. This frigate is ſuppoſed to be one of thoſe that arrived lately at the Cape, in company with four ſail of the line."

LONDON.

Admiralty-office, Auguſt 1. By letters received of the 26th and 28th paſt from Capt. Wheeler, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Iſis, off Embden, there is advice of the arrival, in the river Embs, of the firſt embarkation of the troops under his convoy, conſiſting of the troops under the command of the Marquis of Granby: Alſo of the arrival of thoſe, which went under convoy of the Dolphin, under the command of Major-General Waldegrave: And of the Invalids from Shields, under convoy of the Deptford: And likewiſe of another convoy being in ſight, which it was concluded were the tranſports with the troops under the command of the Duke of Marlborough.

Whitehall, Auguſt 1. The King has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Hon. John Viſcount Caſtlecomer, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile and title of Earl of Wandesford, in the county of Kilkenny.

The King has been pleaſed to order like letters patent, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. Charles Baron Moore, of Tullamore, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile and title of Earl of Charleville, in the King's county.

The King has been pleaſed to order like letters patent, containing a Grant unto Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. and his heirs male, of the dignities of Baron and Viſcount of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile and title of Baron Saunders, of Deeps, in the county of Wexford, and Viſcount Sudley, of Caſtle Gore, in the county of Mayo.

The King has been pleaſed to order like letters patent, containing a Grant unto the Right Honourable John Bowes, Eſq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a Baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile and title of Baron Bowes of Clonlyon in the county of Meath.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint Sir James Lowther, Baronet, to be Lieutenant of the county of Weſtmorland, on Monday laſt he took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy. [*Gazette.*]

Yeſterday morning a loan to his Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, for 200,000 l. was opened at the Bank; which was immediately filled by the following Gentlemen:

	£.
Sir Joſhua Vanneck	50000
Meſſrs. Backwell, Hart, and Co.	50000
Samſon Gideon, Eſq;	40000
Nicholas Magens, Eſq;	20000
George Amyand, Eſq;	15000
Bartholomew Burton, Eſq;	15000
Thomas Martin, Eſq;	5000
Joſeph Salvadore, Eſq;	5000
	200000

And Meſſrs. Amyand, Backwell, Burton, and Magens, are appointed Truſtees for the management of the ſaid loan.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to order two men of war to convoy the trade to Rotterdam.

They write from the Sound of the 22d of July, that 30 ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, ten of which were Swedes, and the reſt Ruſſians, had very unexpectedly appeared off Dragoé on the coaſt of Sweden, and it was reported that the Pilots were ordered to Copenhagen; on which the buoys had been cut up or ſunk by way of precaution.

Laſt Sunday morning the Scots Greys embarked on board the tranſports at Graveſend, and were to fall down the river with the afternoon's tide.

The convoy with the trade was arrived at the Sound, and the men of war intended to return again to England ſome time the week after, with about eighty ſail that were then there, and more expected.

The large French privateer, and ſome ſmall ones, were at Wingo; and two of the ſmall ſloops had attempted to pick up a couple of Engliſh veſſels, but were diſappointed.

His Majeſty's ſloop the Sterk, commanded by Capt. Carteret, has had an engagement with a French frigate in the Weſt Indies of 18 nine pounders, 6 twelve pounders, 20 ſwivels, and 250 men, in which the Stork had one man killed, four dangerouſly wounded, and four ſlightly.

The Elizabeth, Arbuthnot, from Riga to Montroſs, is retaken by the Medway and Canterbury ſloops, and brought into Yarmouth.

On the 6th ult. two ſhips belonging to Capt. Hunter, of North Shields, bound from Hamburg for London, were taken in the Southrick Seas, by two frigates, one of 40 guns, the other of 36; they ſailed from Breſt the Sunday before. The Nancy engaged the larger near three hours before ſhe ſtruck: It is ſaid, their cargoes together are valued at 50000l.

A three maſted galliot, Matthew Peterſon, maſter, from Leghorn to Hamburgh, is taken by the Algerines.

The Antelope man of war's boat attempting to impreſs the hands belonging to the Nancy, from Jamaica at Briſtol, had one man killed, and another dangerouſly wounded; after which the Nancy's crew made their eſcape.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle gave a grand entertainment at his houſe in Lincolns-Inn Fields, and on Friday next his Grace will ſet out for Lewes in Suſſex, in order to be preſent at the Races there.

Yeſterday the Coat and Badge, left by Mr. Doggett to be rowed for by ſix young Watermen, was won by Mr. Langley, a Lambeth man.

Laſt week the Common Cryer of this city waited on the two Gentlemen who were on Thurſday laſt elected Sheriffs, and was told by Mr. Dandridge that he intended to ſerve the ſame, but Mr. Roliſton, who lives at Southampton, declines taking upon him the ſaid office.

William Bridgen, Eſq; Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within, has nominated Mr. Thomas Parr, Goldſmith, in Cheapſide, to be Deputy of the ſaid Ward, in the room of Mr. Michael Martindale, deceaſed.

Yeſterday at a Court of Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, it was reſolved to return Sir John Barnard, their late Preſident, thanks for his conſtant attention to the intereſts of that charitable foundation: after which they proceeded to the election of a new Preſident, when Sir Robert Ladbroke was unanimouſly choſen.

At the ſame time Daniel Webb, Eſq; their Treaſurer, ſubſcribed 300l. for the uſe of the ſaid charity.

Yeſterday a Turtle of upwards of 500lb. wt. was ſent down to the Earl of Sandwich's ſeat near Huntingdon: this is ſaid to be the largeſt Turtle ever brought to England.

The ſame day a great number of fowls, beaſts, &c. which came over in the Weſt-India fleet, were brought to St. James's, as preſents to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

Thurſday, Auguſt 3.

LONDON.

YESTERDAY Morning an Expreſs arrived from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick; but no particulars have tranſpired.

Laſt Monday the fleet under the command of the Hon. Commodore Howe, weighed anchor from the Mother-bank, and ſailed down to St. Helen's, and, in the evening, the whole fleet got under way again, and were out of ſight before night.

Laſt Saturday ſailed from Plymouth, the Norwich man of war, with the trade for New England.

A large Dutch ſhip from St. Domingo, with ſugar, coffee and indigo, is taken by the City of Cork privateer, Capt. Rawſon, of Cork, and ſent into that port.

The Euphan and Peggy, Kay, from Sunderland to Aberdeen, is taken and ranſomed for 75 guineas.

The Blyth, Armſtrong, from Norway to Blyth, is taken and ranſomed for 140 guineas.

The —— Robert Gray, and the —— John Whitney, both of and from Dartmouth, are taken by a French privateer on the Banks of Newfoundland, and ranſomed.

By letters from Cornwall we are informed, one Symonds was found laſt Monday ſevennight barbarouſly murdered, in the parith of Pilator, about three miles from Collington. His throat was cut from ear to ear, in ſo terrible a manner, that his head was almoſt ſevered from his body, his belly was ript up, and his bowels laid open, and his face and breaſt cut and hacked in a ſhocking manner. He is ſuppoſed to have been robbed of about 28l. His body was found by his ſon the next morning, in a wood, near the place where he was murdered, to which he tracked it by the blood.—The murderer is not yet diſcovered.

At the aſſizes held laſt week at the Caſtle of Exon, for the county of Devon, five received ſentence of death, viz. two for ſheep-ſtealing, two for houſe-breaking, and one for horſe-ſtealing. The three ſoldiers for the murder of the Butcher at Plymouth are not tried.

At the Aſſizes at Warwick, which ended on Friday laſt, Margaret Jones, for picking a woman's pocket of three pounds; Benjamin Jones, for horſe-ſtealing; and John Higham, for ſheep-ſtealing, were capitally convicted, but reprieved; Theodoſia Wright, for robbing a Mercer's ſhop; and Dorothy Mills, for houſe breaking, are to be tranſported for ſeven years; and William Cooper, Thomas Hicks, and William Greaves, condemned laſt Aſſizes, are to be tranſported for fourteen years.

At the aſſizes for Newcaſtle upon Tyne, which were held laſt week, the felons for the county received ſentence as under; John Potts, on ſuſpicion of ſheep-ſtealing, acquitted; Alexander Bell, charged with ſheep-ſtealing, acquitted; Thomas Hay, charged with ſtealing a ſheep, death, but reprieved; John Heſlop, on ſuſpicion of felony, and counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom, death, but reprieved; John Stewart and William Williamſon, charged with burglary, acquitted; John Humble and Thomas Charlton, for picking of pockets, tranſported for ſeven years.

And thoſe for the town as follows: John Mould, charged with a rape, impriſoned for three months; Alice Williamſon, for burglary, death; Sarah Anderſon, ſentenced laſt aſſizes to be hanged, but reprieved, tranſported for ſeven years.

At Monmouth Aſſizes Mary Williams was indicted for burglary, but acquitted. She was the only criminal tried.

Friday, August 4.

LONDON.

IT is ſaid for certain, notwithſtanding the accounts given by the Auſtrians, that the King of Pruſſia hath had not one engagement only, but ſeveral, with the Auſtrian troops in Bohemia, in every one of which the latter were worſted. The expreſs which brought an account of thoſe advantages, at the ſame time that he brought other diſpatches from his Pruſſian Majeſty to Prince Ferdinand, came to the Hanoverian camp with twelve poſt-boys before him blowing horns.

The Allied Army hath, we hear, retired to Ruremond, where Prince Ferdinand hath fixed his head-quarters.

It is generally agreed, that the Prince de Soubiſe hath had an engagement with the Heſſians under Count Iſſenbourg, in which he bought victory very dear. The Heſſians conſiſted, it is ſaid, of 10,000 militia (who diſcovered not only as much intrepidity, but as much knowledge of diſcipline, as any regulars) 6000 regular troops, and 200 hunters. Theſe laſt were all cut in pieces, having refuſed to give or take quarter. The Heſſians retreated from the field of battle in good order.

The waters are much out in all parts of England except the Northermoſt, from whence there are accounts that but little rain has fallen. The mean depth one year with another in England is about twenty three inches and an half. In the paſt month of July, by exact meaſurement, above five inches fell in London, a quantity ſurpaſſing any in the ſame month perhaps in the memory of man.

At Wincheſter Aſſizes, there was a remarkable trial, wherein Edward Read was Plaintiff, and Tho. Harfield, renter of the tolls of Magdalene Hill Fair, near that city, Defendant. The Action was laid againſt the Defendant for demanding an exorbitant toll for the ſtanding of ſome goods at the ſaid Fair, which being refuſed payment, he deſtrained part of the ſaid goods. Upon a full hearing, the Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, with coſts of ſuit.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. John Jago, M. A. late of King's College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Right Hon. David Earl of Buchan, to hold the Rectory of Peter-Tavy, together with the Rectory of Taviſtock, in Devonſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Daniel Webley, A. B. to the rectory of Thurlby, in the county of Derby and dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, vacant by the reſignation of the Rev. Mr. John Hulſe.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Warrington has preſented his relation and chaplain the Rev. Mr. George Booth, (Rector of Congeſtone in the county of Leiceſter) to the Rectory of Aſhton under Line in Lancaſhire, eſteemed one of the moſt conſiderable livings in that county.

The Rev. Mr. Bullock, to the Rectory of Radwinter, Eſſex.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Jay, to the Vicarage of Sedley, Northamptonſhire.

Mr. James Beſt, of Lyon's Inn, Attorney, at Law, to be Steward of his Majeſty's Manor of Kennington, in the County of Surry, in the room of Nicholas Harding, Eſq; deceaſed.

Mr. Joſ. Axtell, Office-Keeper and Meſſenger to the Board of Works, in the room of Mr. Perryer, deceaſed.

MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Col. Fitzroy, brother to the Duke of Grafton, to Miſs Warren, one of the Coheireſſes of the late Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath.

Sir Wyndham Waſhbury, Bart. to Miſs Judith Long.

Charles Skipton, Eſq; of Cork, in Ireland, to Miſs Sukey Whitehead of Old Windſor.

The Rev. Mr. Fairchild, to Miſs Ann Stukeley, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stukeley.

The Rev. Mr. John Stafford, a Diſſenting Miniſter of this city, to Miſs Blythe, daughter of Mr. Blythe in Baſinghall-ſtreet.

Mr. Robert Chambers, Sugar-baker, to Miſs Nancy Butler, of Walbrook.

Mr. Henry Worrall, of King-ſtreet, to Mrs. Tizard, of Fleet, in Dorſetſhire.

Mr. Darwood, Maſter of Old Slaughter's Coffee-Houſe, to Mrs. Creed, of Haley, Hertford.

Mr. Joſeph Smithſon, Brazier, at Hackney, to Miſs Armſtrong, of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

The Right Honourable George Hay, Earl of Kinnoul, Viſcount Dupplin, and Baron of Kinfairns in Scotland, and Baron Hay of Pedwardin in England; at Aſhford, Middleſex.

His Lordſhip, in the life-time of his father, was returned Member for Fowey in Cornwall the third Parliament of Great-Britain, and in 1711, was appointed a Teller of the Exchequer, and in December was re-elected for Fowey.

January 1, 1711, he was by her late Majeſty Queen Anne, created a Baron of England, by the Title of Lord Hay, of Pedwardin, in Hertfordſhire.

In 1718 he ſucceeded his father as Earl of Kinnoul, and was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Grand Seignior at Conſtantinople, from whence he returned in 1737.

His Lordſhip married Lady Abigail, youngeſt daughter of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain, who died at Brodeſworth-hall near Doncaſter, July 15, 1750, by whom his Lordſhip had four ſons and ſix daughters, viz.

1. Thomas Viſcount Dupplin, Member in the preſent and two preceding Parliaments for the town of Cambridge, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, and Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections; now Earl of Kinnoul and Baron Hay, by whom there is a vacancy in Parliament for the town of Cambridge.

2. The Right Rev. Robert Drummond, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, who takes the name and arms of Drummond as heir of intail to his great-grand-father William Drummond, Viſcount of Strathallan.

3. John Hay, M. A. late Rector of Epworth in Lincolnſhire, who died in 1751.

4. Edward Hay, Eſq; late Conſul General, but now Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Portugal.

His Lordſhips daughters are the Ladies Margaret, Elizabeth, Ann, Abigail, Henrietta married to Robert Roper of Trimden in the county of Durham, Eſq; and Mary.

Middleton Teaſdale, Eſq; at Beaufront in Northumberland.

Charles Hitchcock, Eſq; at North-End, formerly a Wine-merchant in St. Mary-Axe.

Joſhua Down, Eſq; at the Hot Wells, Briſtol.

—— Holmes, Eſq; at Woodford.

The Rev. Mr. George Jolland, Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, and Curate of the Holy Trinity in Hull.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Smee, M. A. and Vicar of Great Chiſſel in Eſſex.

Mr. Aubary, a Blackwell-hall factor, at his houſe in King-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

The Lady of Vice-Admiral Durell, at Briſtol.

Mrs. Shelton, wife of Mr. Shelton in May's buildings.

Mrs. Mayo, Milliner, in Taviſtock-ſtreet.

BANKRUPTS.

James Haynes, the Elder, of Clerkenwell-green, Carpenter.

James Stewart, otherwiſe James Stewart Stewart, of Friday-ſtreet, Linen-draper.

Henry Leeſon, of the Strand, Haberdaſher.

Henry Blomfield, of Sternfield, Suffolk, Tanner.

Obſervations on an Evening, or rather Nocturnal, Solar IRIS. *By Mr.* George Edwards, *Librarian of the College of Phyſicians.*

Read before the Royal Society.

ON Sunday evening the 5th of June, 1757, being walking in the fields near Iſlington, about half a mile north of the upper reſervoir or baſon of the New River, I obſerved the Sun to ſink beneath the viſible Horizon to the north weſt, it being very clear in that quarter, except ſome thin clouds a little above the Horizon, which were painted of fine red and golden colours, as is uſual when the Sun ſets in a calm clear evening. But about 20 minutes after Sun-ſet, as near as I could judge, it then being dark-ish, I was greatly ſurprized to ſee an Iris in the duſky air, at a height greater than is ſeen at any time in the rainbow. It was in the contrary quarter of the Heavens to the ſetting Sun, and fell on the ſmoke, miſts, and evening vapours ariſing from the city of London and its neighbourhood. The arch ſeemed to be a full half circle, though its lower parts fell ſome degrees ſhort of the Horizon. It was very diſtinctly ſeen for about fifteen minutes. Its colours the ſame as in the Rainbow, but fainter. The lower ends of the bow aroſe gradually higher from the earth, as the Sun declined beneath the Horizon, until the whole arch diſappeared. The center of the arch was above the Horizon at its firſt appearance. What moſt perplexed me, was, to find the cauſe of this painted arch. I could not believe, that it proceeded from the Sun-beams falling on rain; for there had been none that afternoon; nor was there any ſort of ſigns of rain or rainy clouds to be ſeen; the wind being northerly, and the air cool, and ſomewhat hazy in the quarter where the bow appeared; which was not near ſo bright as the Rainbow appears to be in the day time; and I believe, that it would not have been viſible at all in the preſence of the Sun. I imagine it was formed on the groſs particles of the evening vapours, mixed with thoſe of the ſmoke ariſing from the town; for had the Sun-beams ſhot from beneath the Horizon, on falling rain at a conſiderable height above the earth, I believe the darkneſs would have rendered the appearance of ſuch a bow, far brighter than it appears to the ſight in the preſence of the Sun: but this night or evening arch being reflected, as I ſuppoſe, from particles ſo minute as thoſe of floating vapours, gave but little light and colour to the ſight, and what would not have been viſible, had the Sun been above the Horizon. For the ſame reaſon the Moon and Stars are viſible in the abſence of the Sun, and, on the contrary, are unſeen when the Sun is preſent: and if we light a candle, and ſet it in the Sunbeams, the flame is loſt to our ſight, though the ſame candle will give us a conſiderable ſhare of light in the night. As I have never before ſeen or heard of ſuch an arch, I thought this account of it (imperfect as it is) might not be diſagreeable to the Royal Society.

It could not be a lunar arch, the Moon being then many degrees below the Horizon, and the arch in a place, where it could not be affected by the Moon's rays. The conſciouſneſs of my inability to give a proper account of ſuch an uncommon appearance could not deter me from the attempt.

For the ASTHMA.

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of Sena —Half an ounce of flower of ſulphur —Two drachms of ginger—Half a drachm of ſaffron; powdered and mixed with four ounces of honey.

Take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, as occaſion requires.

A State of the National Debt, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it ſtood Jan. 11, 1758, together with an account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund in that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts, contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the ſaid Fund has been applied.

	Nat. Debt, Jan. 11, 1758.
EXCHEQUER.	
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South-Sea Company	1836275 17 10½
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed	180100
Ditto for two and three lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	83055 14 10½
Exchequer Bills made out for intereſt of old bills	2200
EAST-INDIA Company.	
By two Acts of Parliament the 9th of William III. and two other Acts in the 6th and 9th of Anne, at 3l. per cent. per annum	3200000
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, and ſtrong waters	1000000
BANK of ENGLAND.	
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from Auguſt 1, 1743	3200000
For cancelling Exchequer-Bills, in the 3d of Geo. I.	500000
Purchaſed of the South-Sea Company	4000000
Annuities at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on duties on coals, &c. ſince Lady-Day, 1719	1750000
Ditto charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000
Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors ſince Lady-Day, 1746	986800
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the Sinking Fund, by the Acts of the 25th, 28th, and 30th of Geo. II.	10537821 5 1½
Ditto charged on the ſaid fund by the Act of the 25th of Geo. II. viz. at 3l. 10s. per cent. 14984455l. 18s. 4d. At 3l. per cent. 27168671. 18s.	17701323 16 4
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on ditto	1500000
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſtamp-duties, &c. by the Act 30 Geo. II.	3000000
SOUTH-SEA Company.	
On their capital ſtock and annuities of 9 Geo. I.	2502309 13 11½
Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the Sinking Fund	2100000
	74780886 8 2½

N. B. The annuities on the three lotteries of 45, 46, and 1757, amounting at this time to about 100,000l. are not included in the above account.

An Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund, and to the Payment of what Debts, contracted before Jan. 11, 1758, the ſaid Fund has been applied.

DEBTOR.

THE Exchequer is to caſh on the ſinking fund, Jan. 11, 1757	306300 11 4½
To the Produce of the Sinking Fund between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.	
Surplus of the aggregate fund	952285 19 2½
Surplus of the general fund	606530 15 2½
South-Sea Company fund	159432 19 1½
Monies brought to this Fund purſuant to the Act of the 25th of Geo. II.	
Of the duty on wrought plate	7583 19 2½
Additional duty on paper	31382 17 9
Surplus of the duties on wines	38477 15 1½
Duty on glaſs, and additional duty on ſpirits	33867 8 5½
Surplus of the additional duty on ſpirits	122726 3 2½
Duty on houſes and windows	129814 2 4
Duty on coaches	46463 14 10½
Additional duty on poundage	314072 18 3½
Monies brought to this Fund purſuant to Acts of the 25th of George II.	
Duty on ſweets	10288 19 9
Duty on ſalt	232811 2 11½
Surplus of the additional duty on paper, ſoap and coals	28136 0 10
Duty on coals	13431 1 4½
Additional duty on cards and dice	6934 12 11
Ditto on ale-licences	60325 18 1
New duty on plate	20331 17 1½
	3121198 17 2½

Per contra CREDITOR.

By Monies iſſued between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.	
By the Bank of England for ſubſcribed annuities, at 3½ and 3l. per cent. for twelve months intereſt and charges of management, to Oct. 10, 1757.	615845 19 10
By ditto for ditto, at 3l. per cent. for twelve months intereſt and management, to Jan. 5, 1758	320913 17 10½
By ditto for Annuities 1756, at 3½ per cent. for twelve months intereſt and management, to Jan. 5, 1758	54311 19 9
By ditto for ditto, upon ſundry annuities	4020 6 9½
By the South Sea Company for annuities 1757, for 12 months intereſt and management, to Jan. 5, 1758	64181 5
By caſh taken to make good the deficiency of the annuity funds 1757	7546 12 10
In full of 1300,000l. granted for the ſervice of 1756	362530 10 2
In full of 1200,000l. granted for ditto 1757	1200000
In part of the ſupply 1758, to make good the Civil Liſt	31000
	2660350 12 2½
Balance, Jan. 11, 1758	460848 5
	3121198 17 2½

Of the moſt extraordinary effects of Camphire, *in a Lunatic. By* Martin Triewald, *M. D. F. R. S.*

ONE Waldbeck, now in the 27th year of his age, not long ſince began to ſhew ſome appearances of an alienation of mind; occaſioned by a Gardener with whom he was a fellow-ſervant, and who made the poor man believe laſt ſummer, that God had declared to him in a viſion, that himſelf ſhould be a King, and Waldbeck a Prieſt. This intoxicated him ſo, that his future grandeur was continually uppermoſt in his mind; and he forthwith ſet up for a Reformer, till laſt September his talk plainly betrayed his brain to be turned; but on the 12th of October he became ſo frantic, that it was with difficulty ſeveral people could hold him: He not only tore off his own cloaths, but thoſe of all who came within his reach, and ſtruck with prodigious force; at laſt he proceeded to ſuch horrible imprecations and inſupportable outrages, that he was ſeized and chained to a wall.

His ſiſter, being a ſervant in my houſe, informed me with tears, of her brother's deplorable condition: That he had been eight days without any ſign of underſtanding, without cloſing his eyes all that while, which had ſo raiſed his delirium that he was now chained hand and foot.

I recollected a paſſage in N° 400, of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*; where Dr. Kinnier gives four inſtances of ſuch wretched objects being relieved by a ſingle doſe of Camphire. I likewiſe remembered a caſe of an Officer at Stockholm, who nine years ago, by the uſe of it recovered from a very bad ſtate.

Dr. Kinnier, indeed, firſt gave his patients a vomit of antimony; but I being aware that the like would be attended with great difficulty in this caſe, I determined to try what Camphire would do alone: And therefore made up ſixteen grains grated to very fine powder, into ſeven pills, which I gave Waldbeck in a little ſyrup, early in the morning.

Within an hour after he fell into a ſound ſleep, from which he was unhappily awakened by a Clergyman who made him a ſpiritual viſit, elſe, 'tis probable he would have ſlept much longer, and to his great advantage.

Three quarters of an hour after, he began to ſtorm and rage again, but not ſo furiouſly as before. The next day it was attempted to give him a like quantity; but only two or three pills could be got down. But as he drank very quietly any liquors offered him, I mingled ſixteen grains of Camphire in a ſmall ſpoonful of honey, which being ſtirred in a weak liquor, he ſwallowed in the evening of the next day. This was followed by a ſound, quiet ſleep, the whole night, and the next day he appeared ſo compoſed, that at his earneſt intreaty he was looſened: His talk indeed was irrational, and with ſome wicked furious expreſſions, but he went no further than words. Being apprehenſive that he ſhould be chained again at night, he ſlipt away in the evening, and ran to the guard-room, where he ſtaid all night, and returned quietly home in the morning.

On Sunday October 22, he attended divine ſervice both in the fore and afternoon, without the leaſt ſign of any mental diſorder; and on the 24th he betook himſelf to his uſual occupation, and in the evening carried a caſement to a Glazier, which he had broken all to pieces in his lunacy. A little more Camphire at next change of the moon, will, I hope, perfectly complete and fix the cure.

From the premiſes, and likewiſe from Dr. Kinnier's happy experiments, it ſeems plain that the inward virtues of Camphire have not been thoroughly underſtood by our Phyſicians, believing, in imitation of the Antients, its great heat to render it an improper internal. But now I rejoice in the hopes, that not only abundance of miſerable objects, will, by ſo ſimple a medicine be effectually relieved, but that Camphire will become a celebrated article in the *Materia Medica*, and be adminiſtered with eminent ſucceſs in other maladies, where the diſorder of the ſyſtem is leſs tumultuous than in a frenzy.

The management of the Gout. By a Phyſician, from his own caſe. With the virtues of an Engliſh plant, Bardana, *not regarded in the preſent practice; but ſafe and effectual in alleviating that diſeaſe.* 8vo. 1s. 6d.

IF the root of the wooly headed burdock, the medicine recommended here, will really ſoften the agony of the fits of the Gout; improve the health of the intervals, and, perhaps, prolong them, which the Author of this Pamphlet thinks he has experienced in his own caſe; doubtleſs there is ſome merit in the publication of it. A decoction of this root, however, with the addition of tartar of vitriol, has been already recommended in rheumatick complaints, (which are often related to this diſeaſe) and ſtands in the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.

The medicine and regimen here recommended ſeem very generally ſafe; we heartily wiſh they may prove effectual: and recommend the Pamphlet itſelf to the peruſal of thoſe who are afflicted with the Gout.

A PENNY *for your* THOUGHTS. *Extempore.*

To Miſs M. F.

YOU bid a penny for my thoughts,
I will unfold them fairly;
I think you are a charming laſs,
And know, I love you dearly.

I think you have a form and mind,
In ev'ry part compleat;
I think your breaſt was not deſign'd
To harbour black deceit.

I think no love can ever laſt,
Which does not meet return;
I think love's fire a ſudden blaſt,
Where ſouls don't equal burn.

I think true happineſs depends
Upon a mutual love;
I think, who truſts to other ends,
The end will fatal prove.

I think you temp'rate, chaſte, and true,
Mild, cleanly, and diſcreet;
I think thoſe virtues meet in you,
Which make e'en bondage ſweet.

I think of you, whene'er I think,
And ſo I ſhall for ever;
I ſometimes think I ſhall be bleſt,
And ſometimes think—Oh, never!

The HONEY STEALER.

CUPID, the archeſt rogue alive,
Was one day plundring of a hive.
To puniſh ſuch inhuman wrong,
A Bee the deſp'rate urchin ſtung.
Mad with the ſmart he ſtamps the ground,
And blew his hand, and chaf'd the wound:
At length, impatient of the pain,
He ran to Venus to complain.
Oh! ſee, Oh! ſee, Mamma, he cries,
(And tears fell from his blubber'd eyes)
A thing that mortals call a Bee,
Has caus'd the ſwelling that you ſee;
Whoe'er could think ſo ſmall a foe
Could be the author of ſuch woe?
The Goddeſs at this folly ſmil'd,
And ſpoke thus to her ſilly child:
Why all this hubbub, all this pother,
This your complaining to your mother?
You little chit are ſuch another;
How trivial ſeems the dang'rous dart,
With which you wound the human heart,
And yet how great the pain is found,
Altho' inviſible the wound.

EPIGRAM.

HOW great thy might let none by miſchief know,
But what thou canſt by acts of kindneſs ſhew;
A pow'r to hurt is no ſuch noble thing;
The toad can poiſon, and the ſerpent ſting.

LIST *of* BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, *&c. continued from our laſt, p.* 134.

RELIGION.

Evangelical truths vindicated, by John Johnſon. 1s.
Sermon before the ſynod of Aberdeen, by W Hay, A.M.
Sermon at the conſecration of the Rt. Rev. Philip Ld. Bp. of Briſtol, in Bow Church, by J. Backhouſe, A.M.

HISTORY.

An Hiſtory of England, begun by Sir Walter Raleigh, and continued to the year 1756, in 2 vols. 12mo. 6s bd.

DRAMATICAL.

Madrigal and Trulletta, a tragedy, with notes. 2s 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vindication of the Fellows of New-college, Oxford.
Jonathan Wild's advice to his ſucceſſor. 1s.
Univerſal penmanſhip, by G. and J. Bickham, No. I. 6d.
The remonſtrance of Harris, Pimp-general. 1s.

PRINTS.

The Hanoverian and Pruſſian light troops commanded by Pr. Ferdinand, which gained the battle at Kempen. 5s.
Situation of the French camp at Crevelt, and of the Allied army which attacked and forced it June 23. 1s.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON.

IT is ſaid that an account has been received by Expreſs from Prince Yſembourg, dated July 25, that there had been a bloody engagement between the troops under his command, in the country of Heſſe, which did not exceed between 4000 and 5000 men; and the army under the command of Prince Soubize, which conſiſted of five times that number; that Prince Yſembourg made no leſs than three different attacks on the French army, and that there was a moſt dreadful ſlaughter; but the numbers were ſo unequal that Pr. Yſembourg was obliged to retreat, which he did without loſs either of men or cannon.

Advice has been received at the Admiralty-Office by the way of France, that on the 22d of June laſt, Admiral Boſcawen made himſelf maſter of the Light-Houſe battery, which commands the harbour of Cape-Breton, after a ſiege of two days.

The Ludlow cartel ſhip, Capt. Twede, is arrived at Southampton, after landing at Dieppe the Prince de Mombazon, Captain of the Raiſonable man of war, and ſeveral other French priſoners.

The Atalanta, Bird, from Curaçoa, taken by the Veteran privateer, is arrived in the River.

Thurſday was launched at Mr. Graves's yard at Limehouſe, for the uſe of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, a fine new ſhip called the Eſſex, to be commanded by Capt. Jackſon. She is of about 600 tons burden, capable of mounting near 30 guns, and built in the room of one of the ſame name now broken up. There was a numerous company of ſpectators preſent at the launching, which was reckoned to be a very fine one.

PRICE of BREAD.

The Quartern Loaf Wheaten, 6d.
The Quartern Loaf Houſhold, 4½d.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	145	Males	152
Females	112	Females	149
In all	257	In all	301

Increaſed in the burials this week 14.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 21. Conſumption 44. Convulſions 70. Dropſy 9. Fever 47. Meaſles 31. Small-pox 26. Stilborn 6. Teeth 12.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 128 3-4ths. India Stock, 137. South-Sea Stock, no price. Ditto Old Annuities, 92 3-4ths. Ditto New Annuities, 92 1-4th. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 92 3-4ths. Ditto conſol. 92 3-4ths. Ditto 1726, no price. Ditto 1751, 92 1-4th. Ditto India Annuities, no price. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, 96 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 91 3-4ths. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, 98 1-4th. Bank Circulation, 5l. a 2s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 1l. 8s. a 2s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 1-8th Diſc. Life-Annuities, no price. Lottery Tickets, 11l. 18s. Script. 1758, 99 5-8ths a 1-4th.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	30s to 39s	15s to 28s 6d	14s to 17s 6d	20s to 24s 6d	27s	16s to 17s
Oxford,	10l to 13l	25s to 22s	18s to 20s	21s to 36s	31s to 35s	
Abingdon,	10l 10s to 13l 15s load	25s 6d to 29s	17s 9d to 20s	29s to 34s	30s to 40s	
Farnham,	7l 2s 6d to 10l	27s to 30s	20s to 22s	35s to 38s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	8l to 10l 7s	25s to 27s	21s to 23s	34s to 35s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	8l to 11l 3s	24s to 26s	20s to 23s	28s to 32s	30s to 32s	
Reading,	8l 10s to 11l 9s	24s to 29s	21s to 25s	33s to 33s 6d	35s to 38s	
Warminſter,	28s to 46s quar.	26s to 30s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	32s to 52s	25s to 28s	18s to 22s	34s to 42s	36s to 46s	
Glocester,	5s 8d to 7s 6d bush	3s 3d to 3s 10d	2s 6d to 3s	3s 6d to 4s		
Birmingham,	5s 4d to 6s	3s 3d to 3s 4d	2s to 2s 4d	4s to 4s 4d	3s 4d to 3s 10d	

LONDON, Printed for *J. Payne*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.

*** As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.